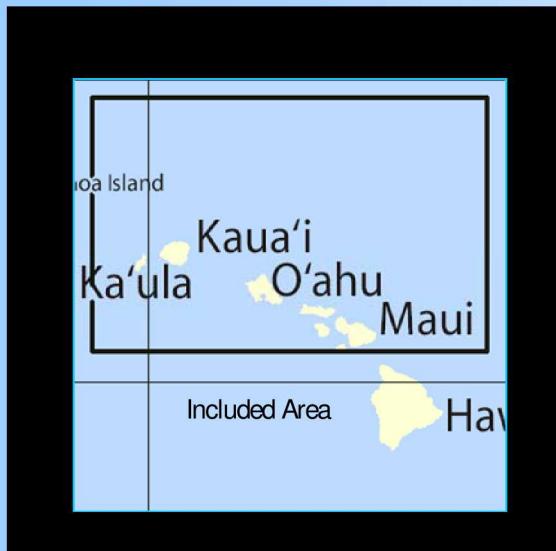


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

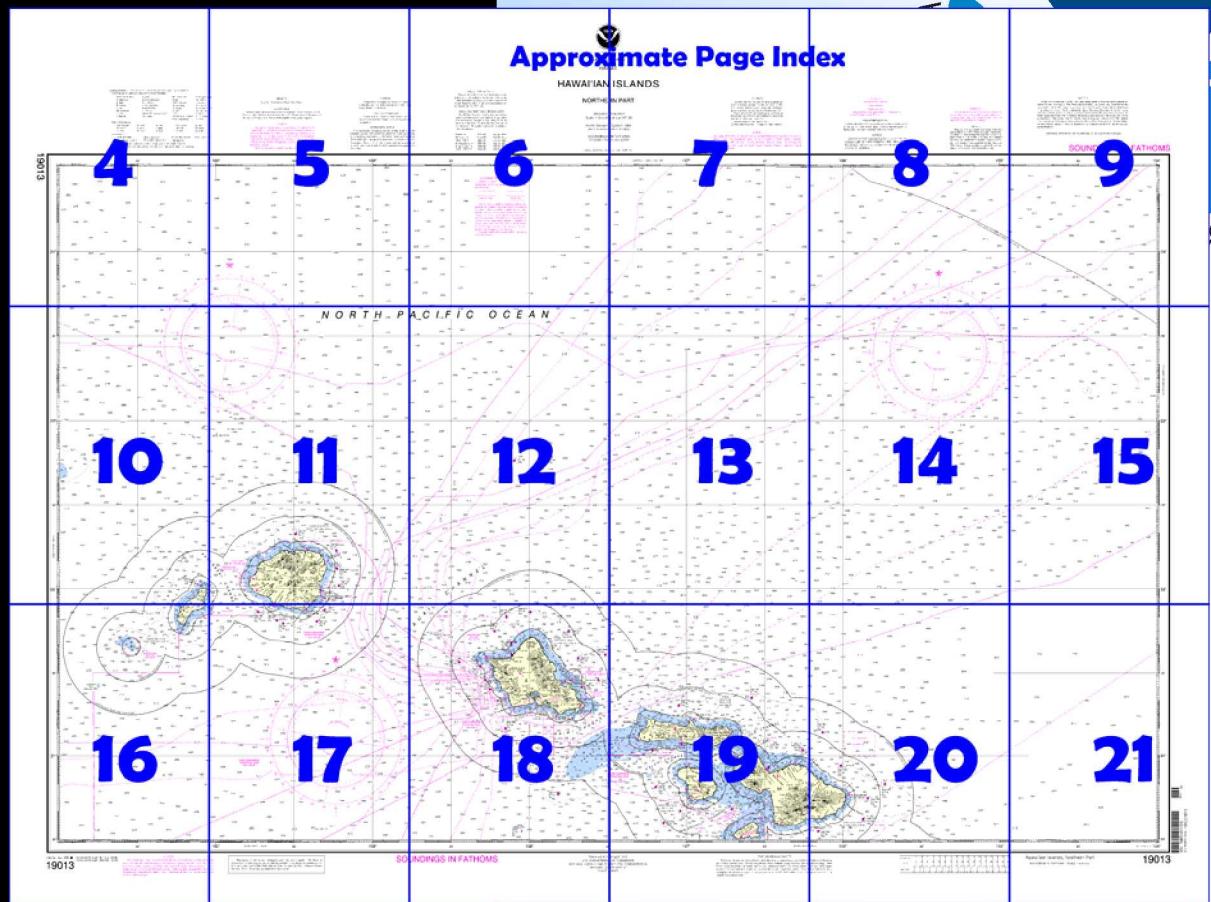
## Hawaiian Islands – Northern Part

(NOAA Chart 19013)

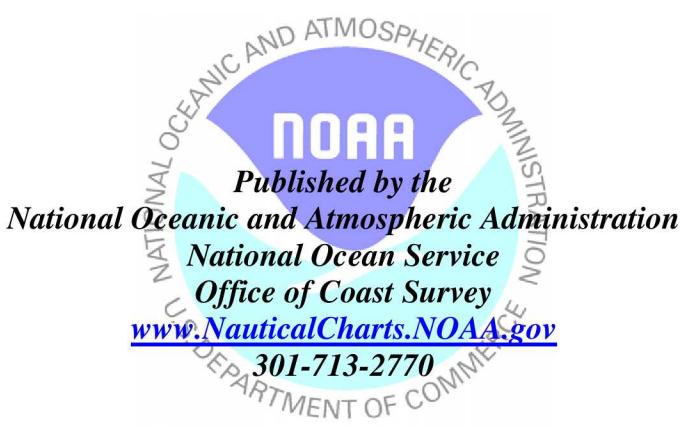


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



## What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

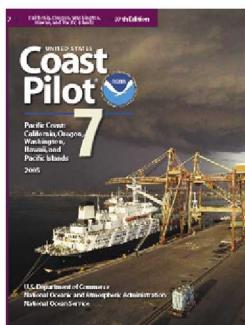
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### [Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(284) **Maui**, 26 miles NW of Hawaii, has an area of 728 square statute miles and is second in size of the eight large islands. The island is 42 miles long in a NW-SE direction and 23 miles in greatest width. A low, flat isthmus joins the two distinct mountain masses that make up the island. The crater of **Haleakala** (house of the sun), 10,025 feet high, is near the center of the E and larger part of the island. On the NW side of the crater the land slopes gently, while on the S and E sides, it is much steeper and in some places precipitous. **Koolau Gap** on the N side, and **Kaupo Gap** on the SE side, are two large openings in the side of the crater. **Puu Kukui**, 5,788 feet high, is near the center of the W and smaller part of the island, which is cut up by rugged peaks and deep valleys and gulches.

(285) Anchorages are numerous on the SW side of Maui; the first requirement under ordinary conditions is shelter from the trade winds.

(286) In the vicinity of Maui, currents are variable, depending upon the velocity and direction of the wind. Usually there is a W flow in the offshore areas along the N and S coasts, which is part of the general W oceanic drift accompanying the prevailing NE trade winds. Much of the flow along the S coast appears to continue W past the S coast of Kahoolawe. Weak, variable currents are reported in Alalakeiki Channel, and there is a N flow in Auau Channel. Near the shores of the island the currents are complicated by tidal effects, wind, and counter currents.

(287) The trade winds divide at Kauiki Head, one part following the trend of the coast NW and the other part following the S coast. The winds following the NW coast divide again at the isthmus, one part drawing S and often reaching great force in the vicinity of Maalaea Bay, and the other part following the trend of the coast around the NW end of Maui and through Pailolo Channel, with the greater force on the Moloka'i side of the channel. That part of the trades following the trend of the S coast of Maui divides, with part continuing along the S shore of Kahoolawe and the other part drawing through Alalakeiki Channel, around the N end of Kahoolawe and W through Kealaikahiki Channel.

(288) On the S coast of Maui, a sea breeze frequently sets in about 0900 and continues until after sundown, when the land breeze springs up. Light airs or calms are generally found in the vicinity of Molokini Islet and again along the W shore of Maui between Hekili and Kekaa Points. In the vicinity of Lahaina a light onshore breeze is generally felt, while farther out in Auau Channel the NE trades are noticed.

(292) Marine supplies are available in limited quantities for small craft at Kahului, Wailuku, Lahaina, and Maalaea. Fuel and water are available at Kahului, Maalaea, and Lahaina.

(293) Some machine repairs can be made at Kahului. Minor repairs of small craft can be accomplished at Maalaea.

(294) Maui has telephone communication with the other islands and with the mainland. Passenger and freight service travels over good to fair highways that extend to most parts of the island. Kahului is a port of call for interisland and transpacific shipping. The island has regularly scheduled air service.

(295) From Hana Bay to Cape Hanamanioa, the coast has a generally WSW trend. Between Hana Bay and Nuu Landing the coast consists of high, rough bluffs, broken up by numerous small capes and indentations. Vegetation may be seen as far as Kaupo Gap. The entire S face of Haleakala is steep and eroded, presenting a reddish-brown appearance, dotted here and there with green patches. The slopes become less steep as the shore is approached. From Nuu Landing to Cape Hanamanioa the coast is bare, with practically no sign of habitation. Dangers lie offshore in the vicinity of Alau Island, Ahole Rock, and between Pohakueaea Point and Cape Hanamanioa. Otherwise, the 10-fathom curve lies within 0.2 mile of the shore. Landings can be made during trade-wind weather in the numerous coves along the coast between Muolea Point and Nuu Landing. There are no suitable anchorages between Nuu Landing and Cape Hanamanioa.

(517) **Oahu** has an area of 604 square statute miles and is third largest of the eight major islands. O'ahu measures 39 nautical miles SE-NW between Makapu'u and Ka'ena Points and 26 miles S-N between Kalaeloa and Kahuku Point. The island has two prominent mountain ranges, and its skyline is rough and jagged.

(522) The largest harbors on O'ahu are Kane'ohe Bay and Pearl Harbor; the latter is a prohibited area. Small-craft harbors include Maunalua Bay, Honolulu's Ala Wai Boat Harbor and Kewalo Basin, Waianae Harbor, and Waialua Bay. The NE coast is exposed to the trade winds during most of the year, and the small-craft shelter available is in Kane'ohe Bay.

(523) The currents around O'ahu depend largely upon the winds and are variable in velocity and direction. The general tendency is a W or N flow along the coast. Tidal currents and eddies are noticeable in some places.

(526) All kinds of supplies are available at Honolulu, and medium-size vessels can be handled for repairs.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 04/06  
Corrected through LNM Oct. 31/06

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements of these sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kokee, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kulan Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

## CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:  
Ⓐ(Accurate location) Ⓣ(Approximate location)

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## NOTE C

### PROHIBITED AREAS

Pearl Harbor

Kāne'ohe Bay

Regulations are published in Chapter 14, United States Coast Pilot 7.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## CAUTION

**SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:675,000 at Lat 20° 30'

**World Geodetic System 1984**  
(North American Datum of 1983)

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## NOTE D

Submarine Fish Aggregating Devices (FADS) are contained within this area at depths of 40 to 100 feet below the surface. Mariners are advised to use caution when entering or transiting.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.410° southward and 10.002° eastward to agree with this chart.

## NOTE E SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

The following vessels entering or departing any U.S. port of place and in transit through the reporting area are required to report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. The following vessels in transit through the reporting area should report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater, fishing vessels, and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. See IMO SN.1, Circ. 273. Information concerning the Ship Reporting System is also published in the U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapters 2 and 14, and updated through Notices to Mariners. Information may also be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, U.S. Navy, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resources Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	M Morse code	R TR radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBS obscured	s seconds
Br beacon	LH HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	R red	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ref radar reflector	WHS whistle
		R Br radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bld boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronical	G green	Mo Morse code	R TR radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	so isophase	CBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LH HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute milca
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Fa Rd radar reflector	WHIS whistle

HEIGHT  
Heights in feet above

HEIGHT

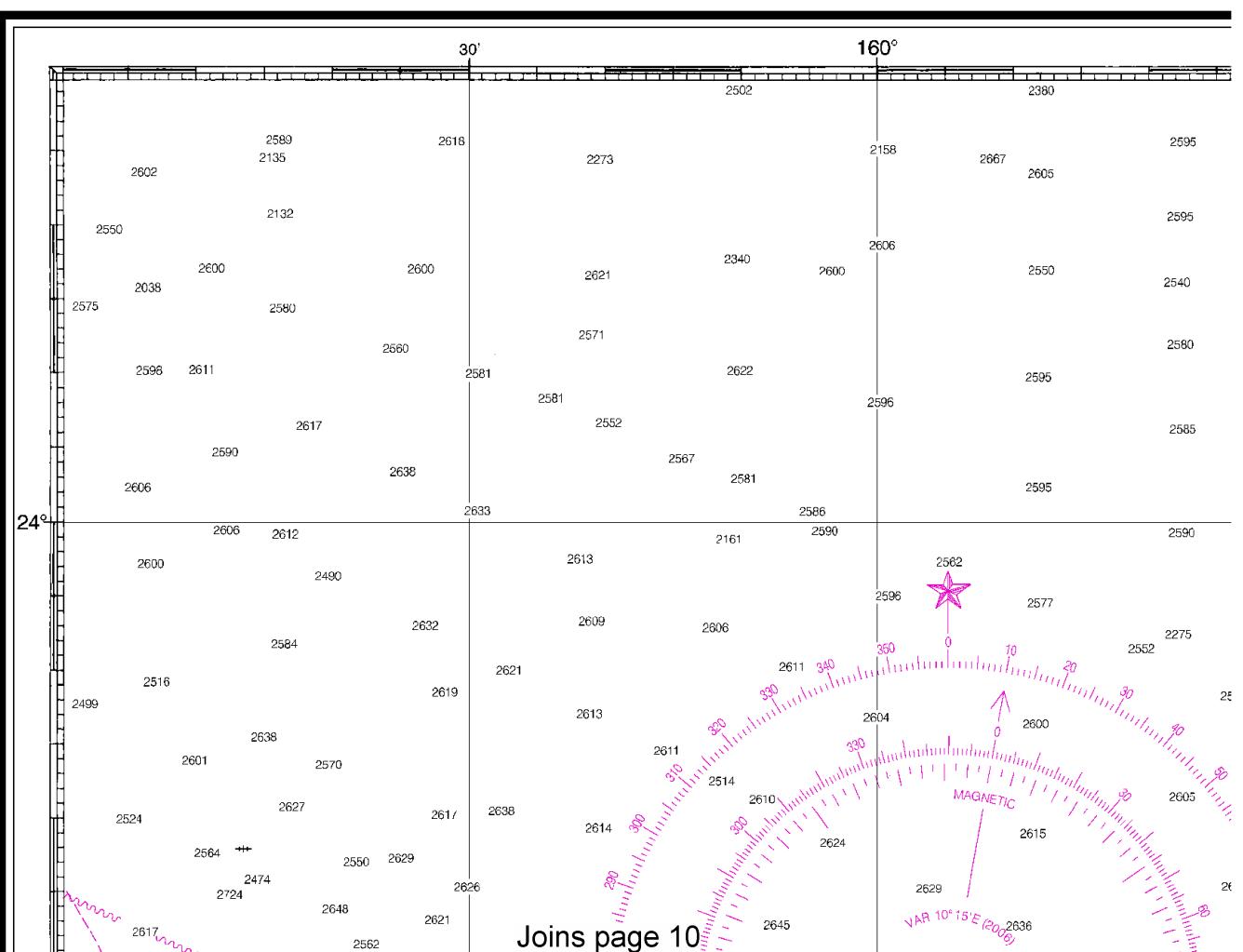
Bottom characteristics:	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bld boulders	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
bk broken	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky
Cy clay				

AUTHOR

NOTE

Navigation regulations are Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revised in the Notice to Mariners, regulations may be obtained at 14th Coast Guard District, in Office of the District Engineer Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation



Joins page 10

4

SHTS  
re Mean High Water.

DRTIES  
/ the National Ocean Service, Coast  
the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological  
ospatial-Intelligence Agency.

TE A  
re published in Chapter 2, U.S.  
visions to Chapter 2 are pub-  
rs. Information concerning the  
t the Office of the Commander,  
n Honolulu, Hawaii or at the  
neer, Corps of Engineers in  
ion section numbers.

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to  
navigation are not indicated on this chart. See  
Local Notice to Mariners.

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for  
supplemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World  
Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes  
is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of  
1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old  
Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of  
11.410" southward and 10.002" eastward to agree with  
this chart.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

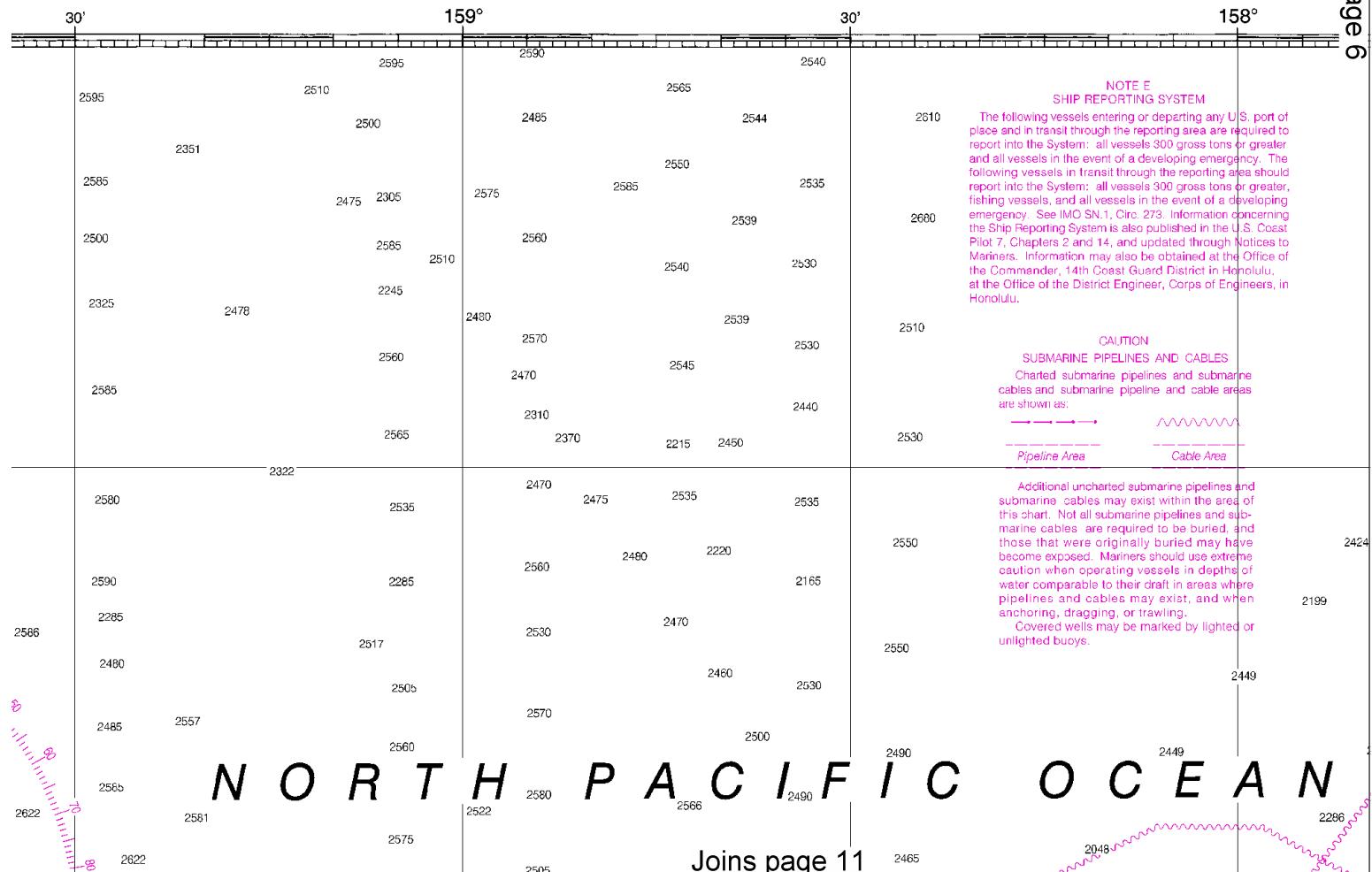
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Coast Guard facility if telephone communication  
is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed  
below provide continuous weather broadcasts.  
The reception range is typically 20 to 40  
nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be  
as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at  
high elevations.

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Mt Kaala, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

Join page 6





UNITED  
HAW.

# HAWAI'IAN

## NORTHEF

### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

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Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz

Mercator P  
Scale 1:675,000

World Geodetic  
(North American)

SOUNDINGS II  
AT MEAN LOWE

Formerly C&GS 4180, 1st Ed.,

Joins page 5

159°

30°

158°

30°

### NOTE E SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

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### CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



O R T H      P A C I F I C      O C E A N



6

Joins page 12



STATES

VII

# I ISLANDS

## RN PART

Projection  
00 at Lat 20° 30'

c System 1984  
(Datum of 1983)

IN FATHOMS  
ER LOW WATER

id., Feb. 1948 KAPF 2766

**CAUTION**  
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:  
○(Accurate location) □(Approximate location)

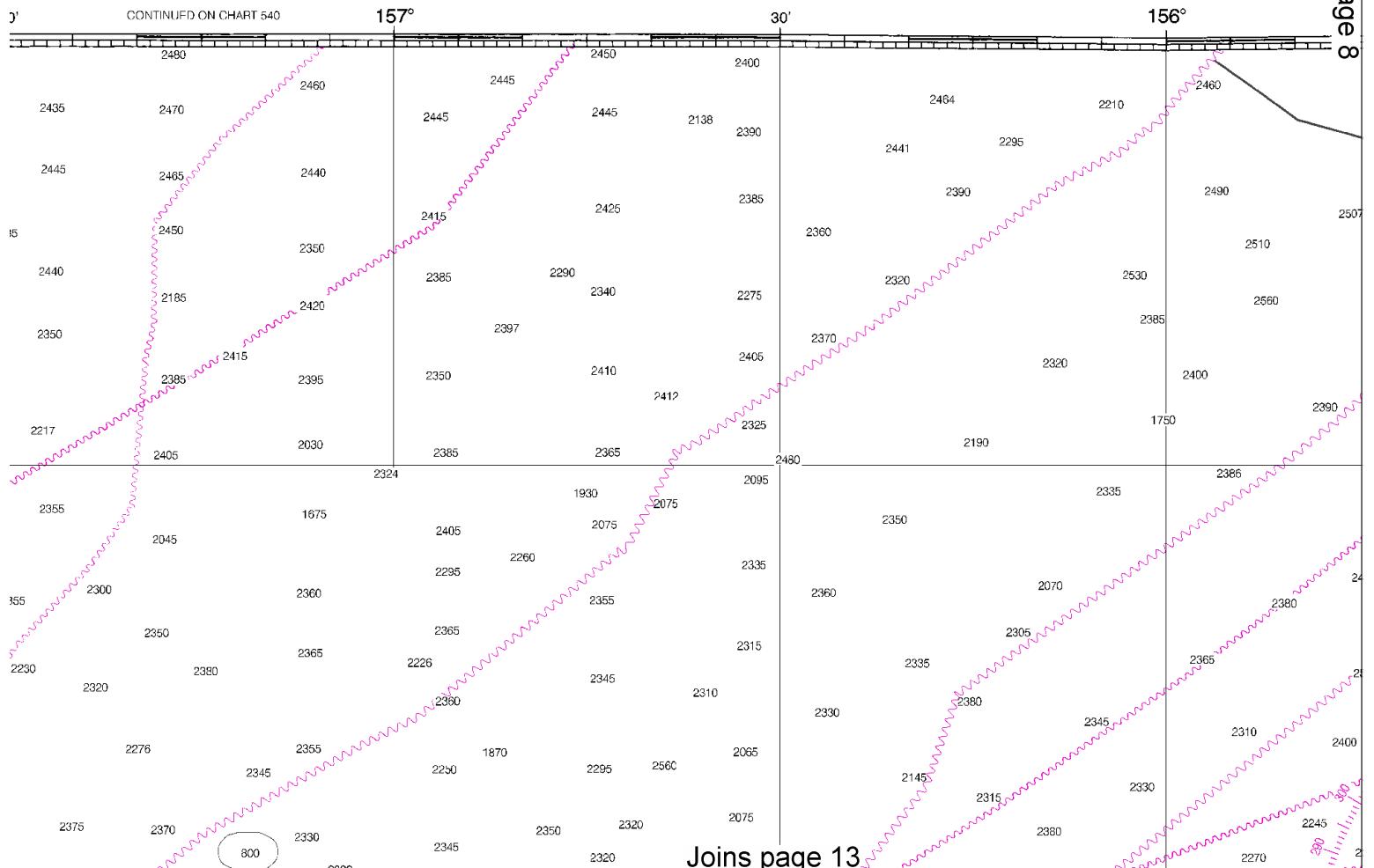
**NOTE C**  
PROHIBITED AREA  
Pearl Harbor  
Kāne'ohe Bay

Regulations are published  
United States Coast Pilot 7.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**

Radar reflectors have been placed  
to navigation. Individual radar reflectors  
these aids has been omitted from

**NOTE D**  
Submarine Fish Aggregates  
contained within this area at certain times.  
Mariners are advised to exercise caution  
when entering or transiting.



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

**CAUTION**

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Station positions are shown thus:  
 ○(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

**NOTE B**

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**NOTE C**

**PROHIBITED AREAS**

Pearl Harbor

Kāne'ohe Bay

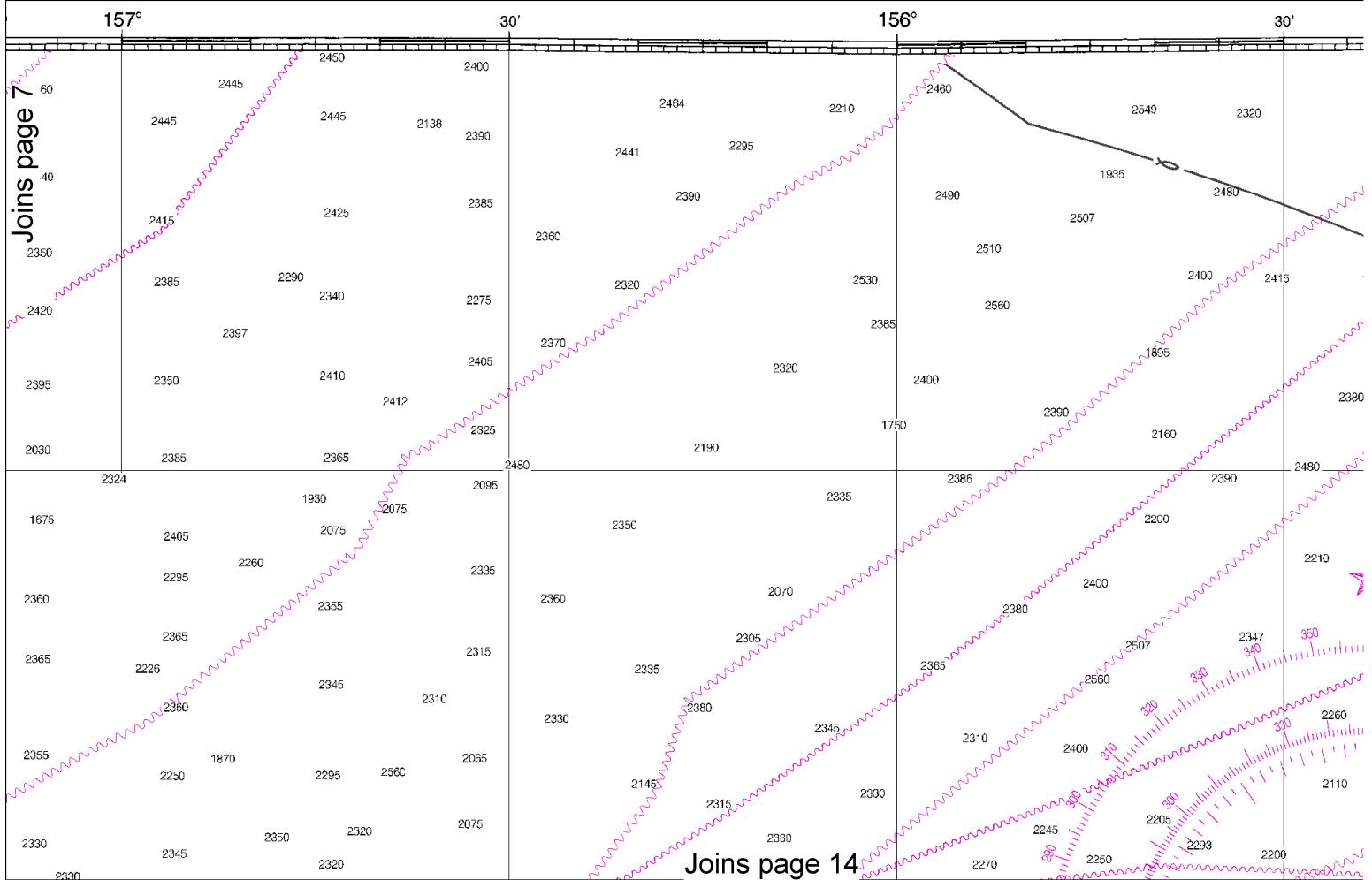
Regulations are published in Chapter 14, United States Coast Pilot 7.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**NOTE D**

Submarine Fish Aggregating Devices (FADS) are contained within this area at depths of 40 to 100 feet below the surface. Mariners are advised to use caution when entering or transiting.



**WARNING**

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

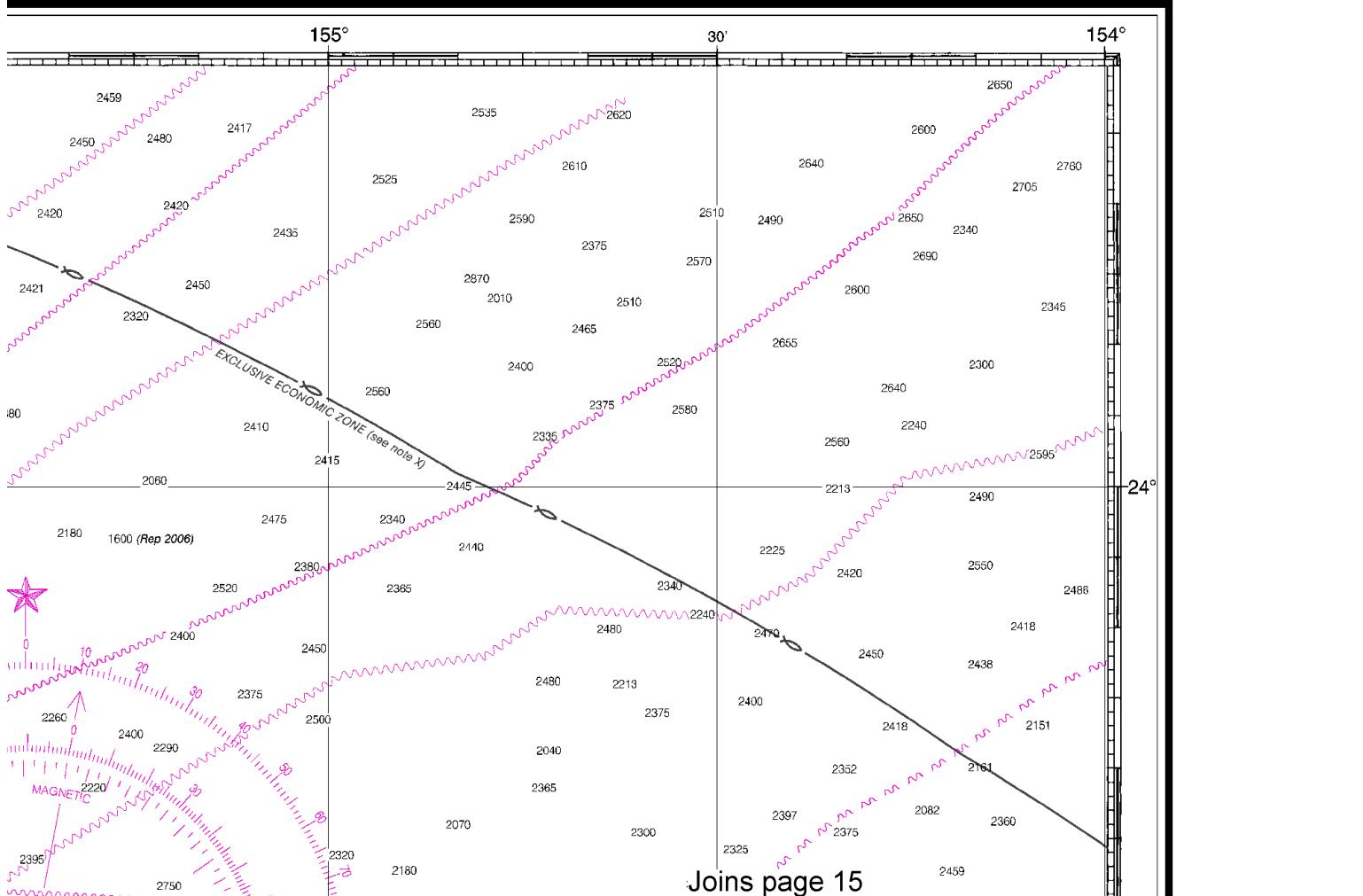
**NOTE S**

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

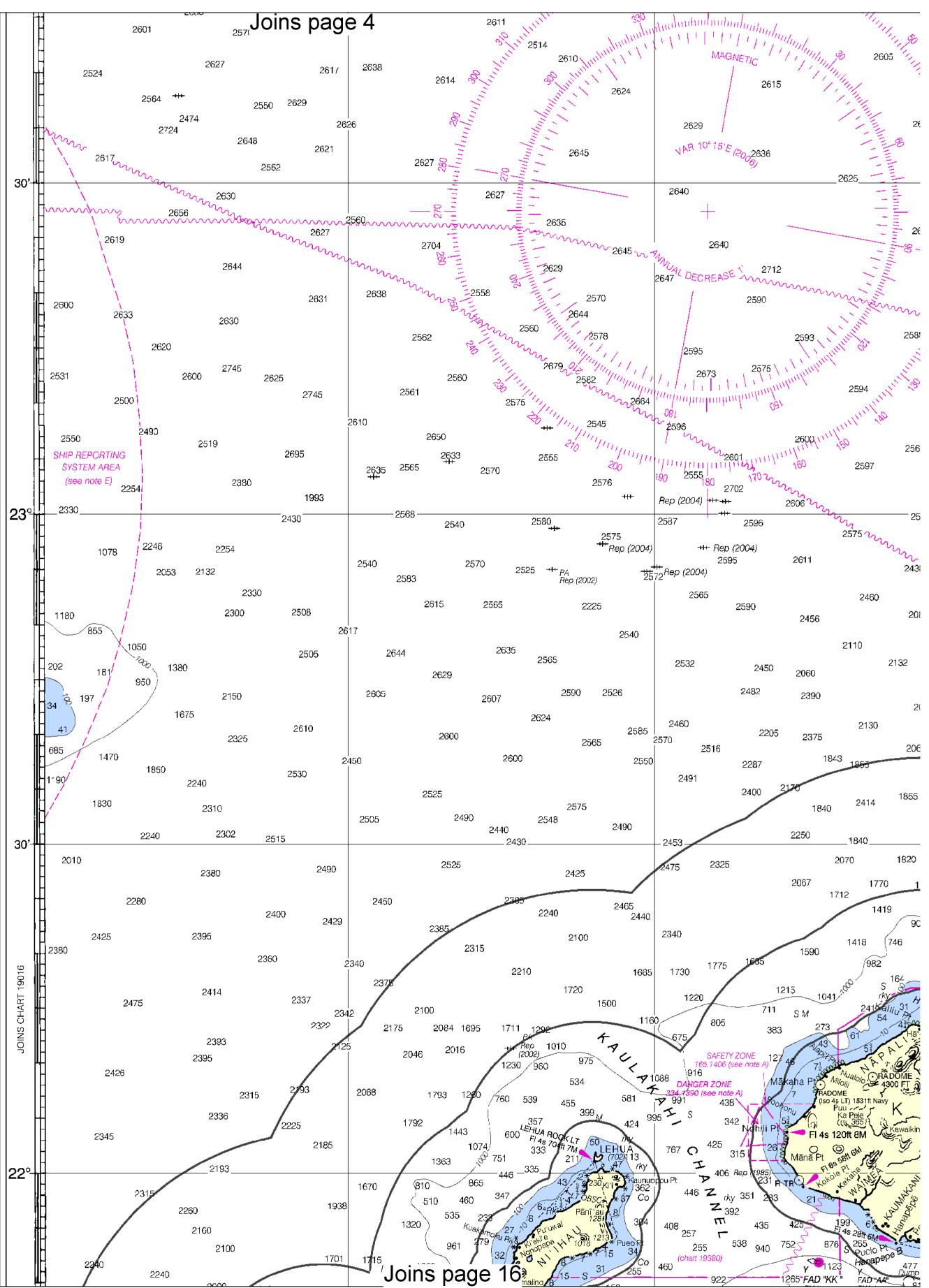
**NOTE X**  
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Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

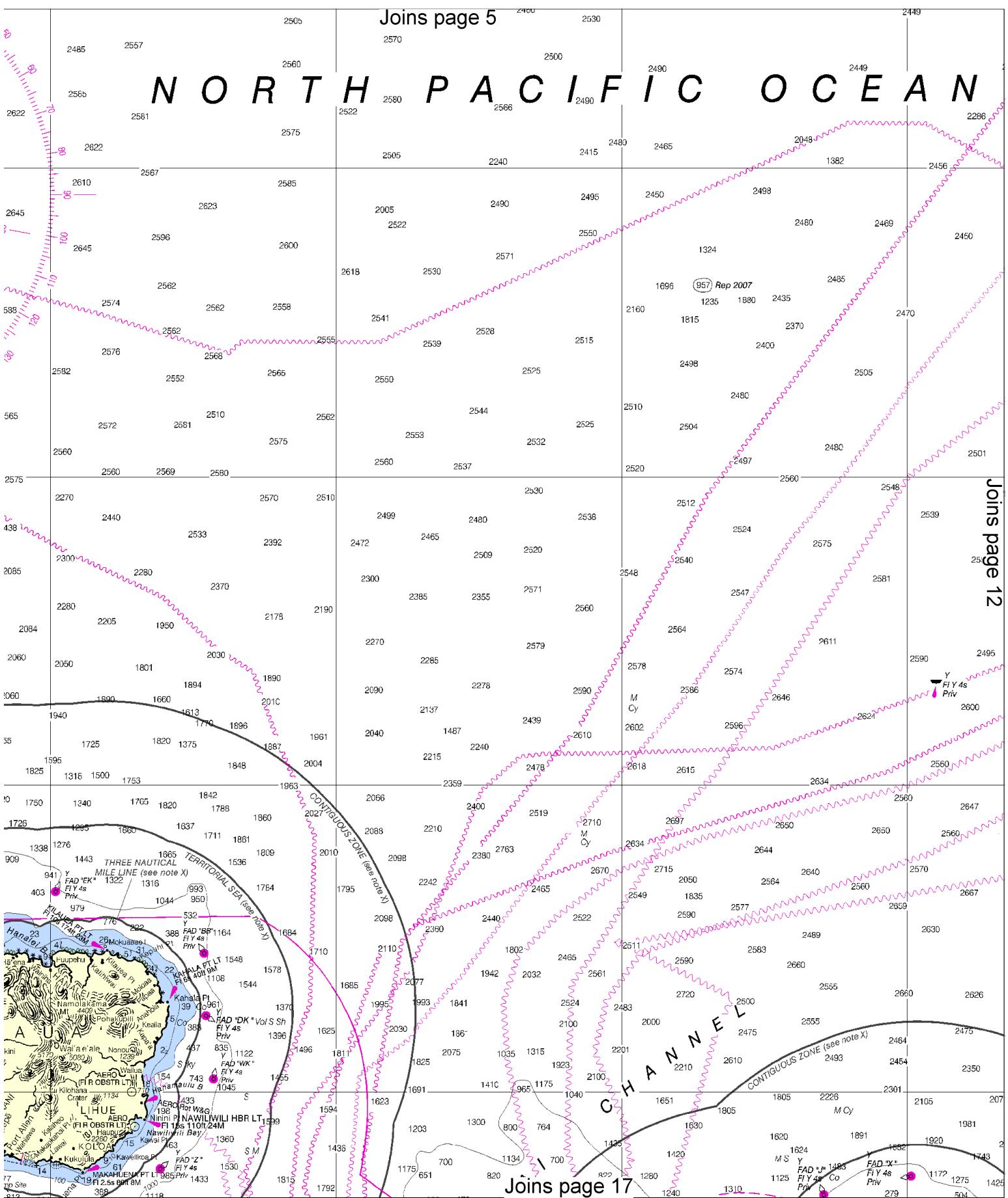


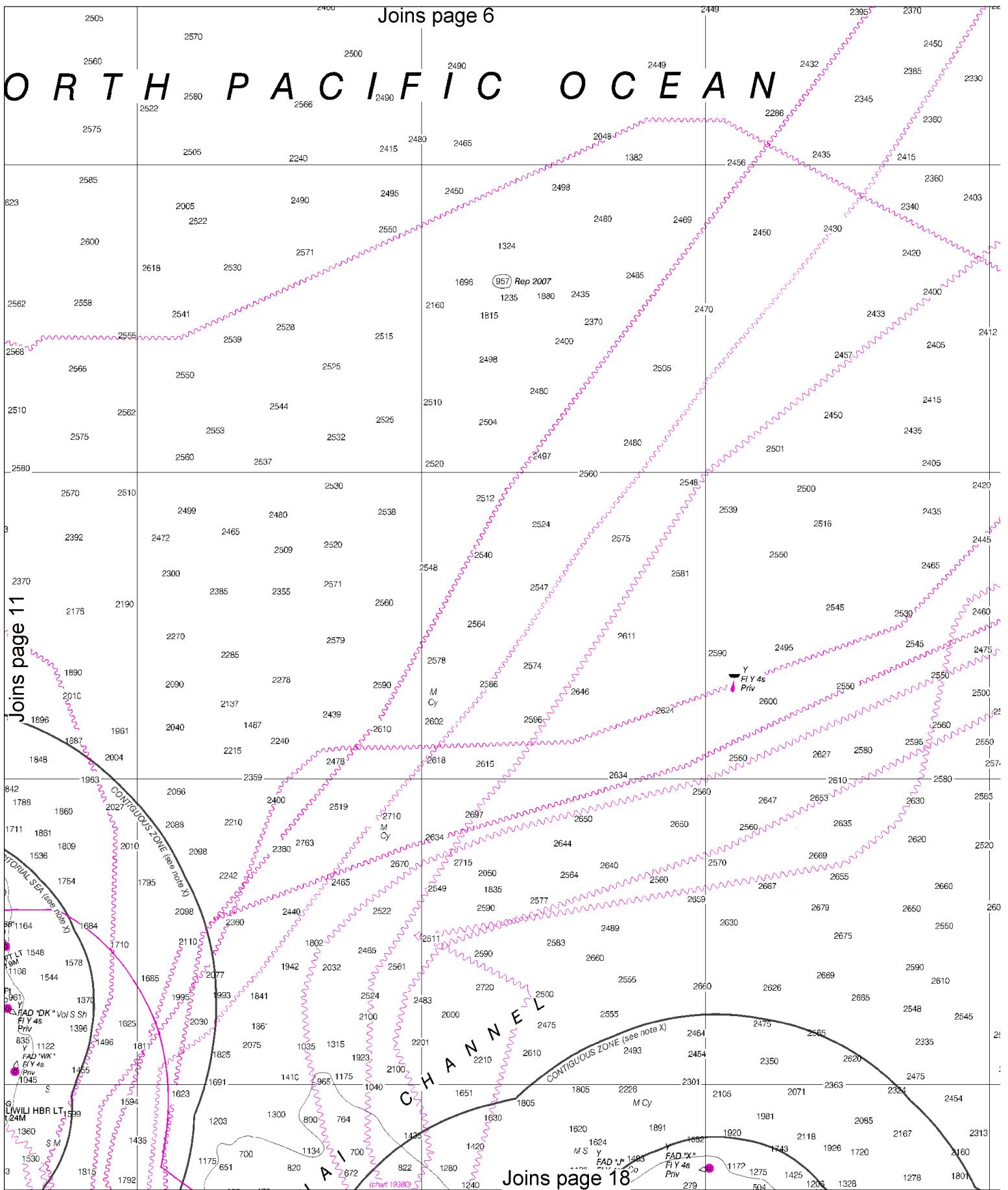
# Joins page 4



Joins page 5

# NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN





# Joins page 7

2200	2320	2350	2360	2310	2330	2380	2345	2310	2310	2400
2276	2345	2355	2250	1870	2295	2560	2065	2145	2315	2245
2375	2370	2330	800	2330	2345	2350	2320	2320	2360	2270
2010	2370	2350	2350	2310	2305	2290	2220	2220	2300	1885
2330	2360	2350	2240	2340	2230	2265	2255	2265	2260	2235
2388	2345	2350	2160	2230	2225	2280	2250	2250	2250	2400
2330	2365	2350	2345	2330	2235	2285	2275	2275	2265	2170
2300	2355	2350	2345	2320	2320	2325	2335	2379	2330	2315
2300	2370	2380	2375	2320	2330	2335	2400	2400	2400	
2445	2420	2380	2390	2320	2330	2330	2355	2342	2325	2175
2450	2420	2405	2360	2355	2365	2385	2355	2480	2165	
2420	2460	2430	2400	2395	2375	2330	2335	2373	2335	2214
2510	2465	2400	2400	2370	2370	2370	2300	2330	2400	2320
2535	2480	2400	2400	2330	2430	2420	2450	2480	2175	2361
574	2600	2420	2450	2400	2400	2400	2300	2400	2165	2095
5	2575	2480		2370	2485		2330	2342	2172	2260
6	2585	2535		2370	2540	2190	2470	2445	2483	2429
7	2600	2555		2560	2537		2505	2320	2172	2468
8	2590	2560	2080	2250	2347	2545	2408	2408	2300	2560
9	2600	2575		2100	2293	2150	2460	2495	2480	2408
10	2375	2105		1856	1842	2610	2569	2569	2542	2440
11	2550	2560		2160	2490	2210	2460	2460	2381	2485
12	2635	2220	2210	2401	2133	2150	2550	2550	2423	
13	2640	2537	1630	2537	1916	2630	2408	2408	2694	2600
14	2900	1805	1600	1500	2460	2637	2463	2463	2694	2600
15	2569	1540	2160	1570	2680	2763	2352	2352	2600	2782
16	2430	1436	2160	1570	2185	2082	2388	2388	2700	
17	2333	1955	2052	1555	2553	2674	2466	2692	2692	2660
18	2090	1770	2113	1872	2519	2032	2692	2440	2707	2800
19	1947	2347	2047	2219	1848	2576	2367	2751	2703	2915
20	1715				1967	2694	2880	2757	2684	2800

# Joins page 19

2740	2790	2731	2800	2740	2731	2800	2740	2740	2740	2740
2425	2684	2779	2788	2740	2731	2800	2740	2740	2740	2740
2425	2840	2880	2880	2740	2731	2800	2740	2740	2740	2740
2425	2840	2880	2880	2740	2731	2800	2740	2740	2740	2740
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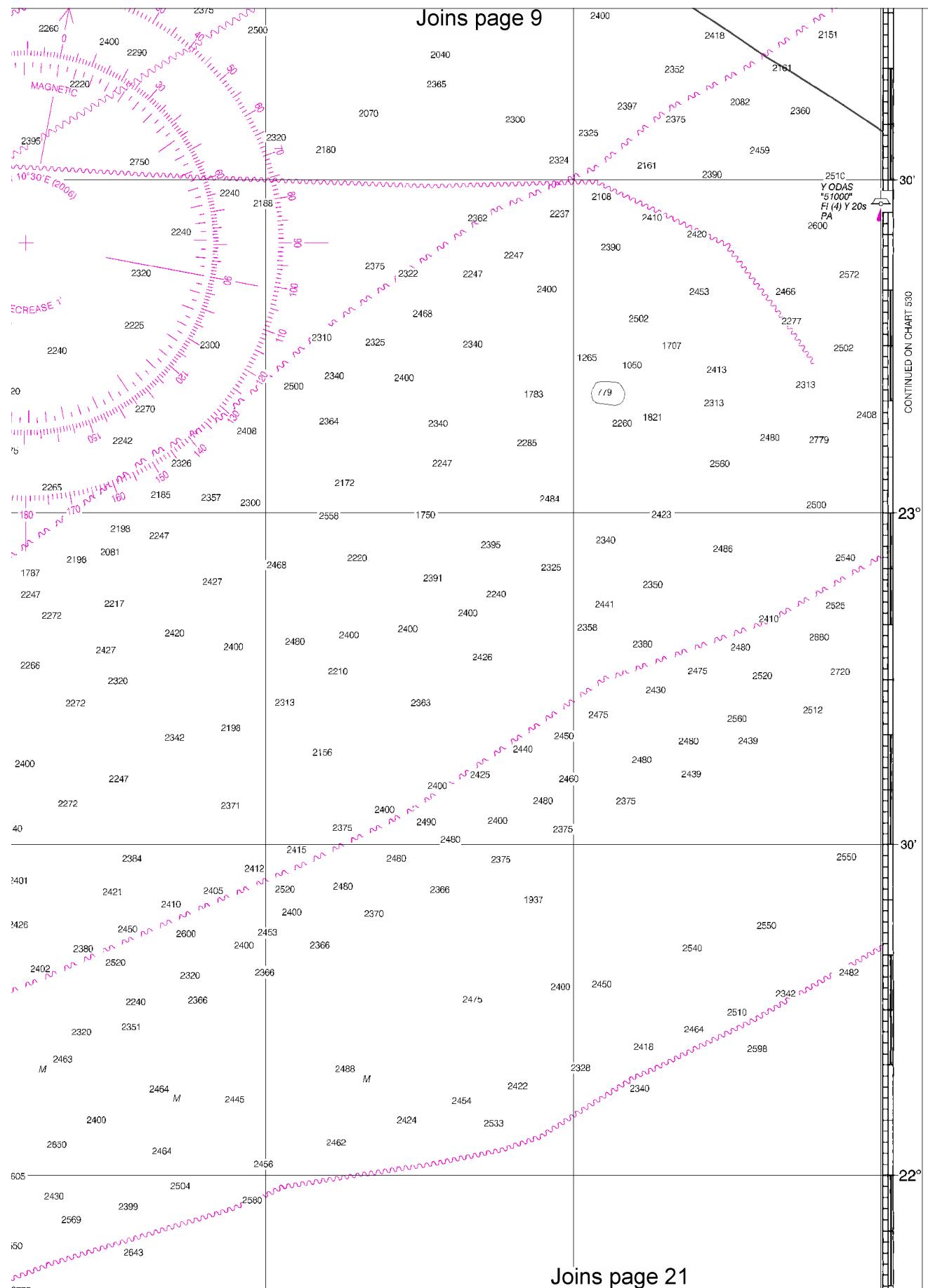
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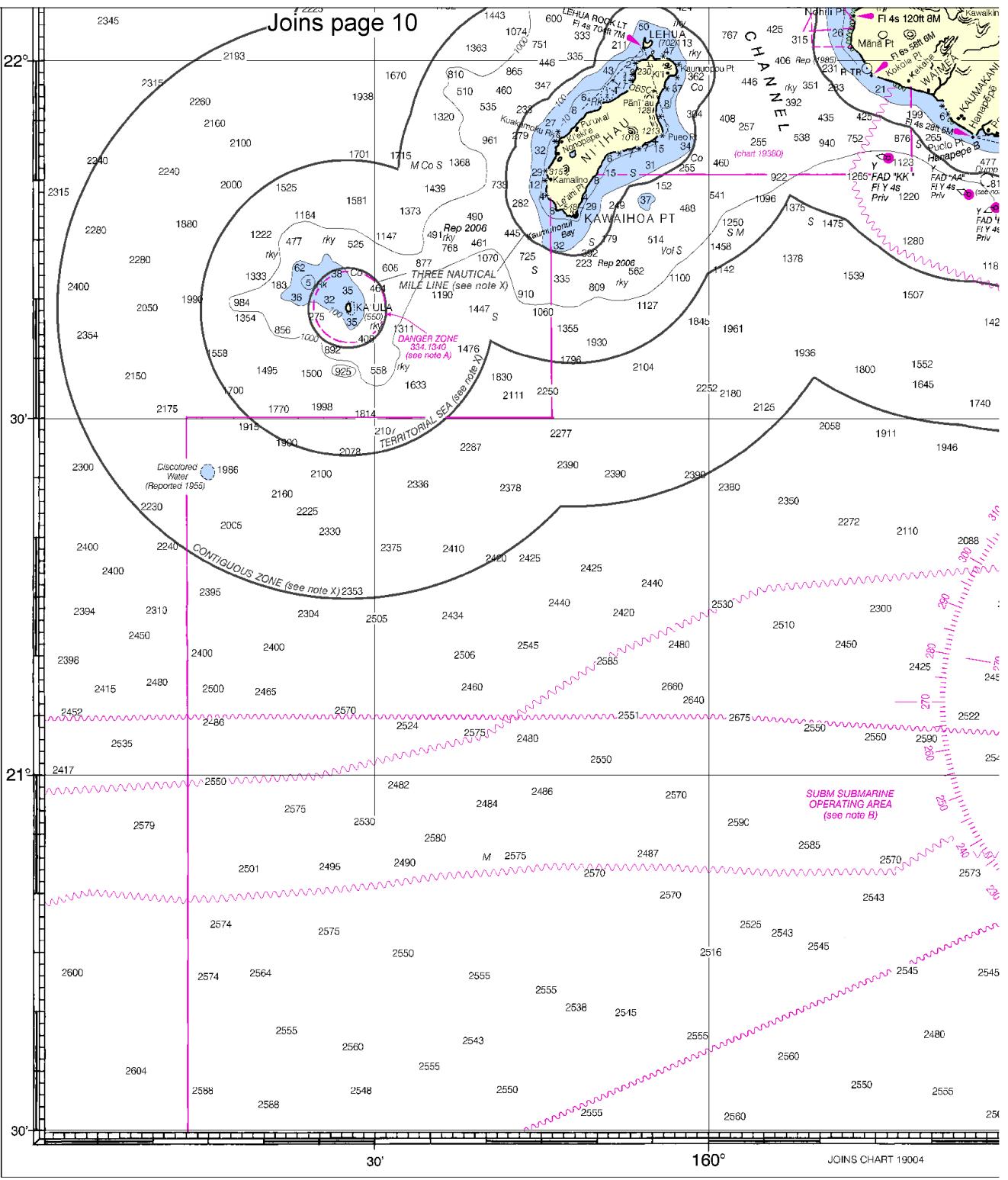
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2330	2345	2350	2320	2075		2325	2320	2290	2130	2270	2250	2245	2205	2110
2350	2240	2310	2305	2200	2350	2265	2265	2265	2235	2240	2240	2240	2230	V.A.R.
2350	2160	2340	2320	2225	2350	2250	2250	2250	2400	2400	2400	2400	2280	ANNUAL DEC
2350	2340	2160	2330	2235	2350	2280	2285	2285	2225	2225	2225	2225	2255	
2355	2350	2345	2320	2335	2350	2285	2325	2325	2255	2255	2255	2255	2245	
2375	2355	2345	2320	2330	2350	2285	2325	2325	2379	2379	2379	2379	2315	
2390	2360	2320	2330	2330	2365	2385	2385	2385	2400	2400	2400	2400	2500	
2405	2400	2355	2395	2375	2415	2375	2375	2375	2335	2335	2335	2335	2175	
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2450	2510	2370	2485	2485	2485	2385	2385	2385	2330	2330	2330	2330	2175	
2535	2550	2370	2540	2537	2490	2470	2445	2445	2480	2480	2480	2480	2426	2300
2080	2250	2347	2574	2574	2545	2505	2320	2320	2563	2563	2563	2563	2429	2400
35	2100	2293	2150	2610	2575	2400	2400	2400	2408	2408	2408	2408	2325	2443
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2401	1630	2537	1916	2380	2678	2463	2463	2463	2352	2352	2352	2352	2550	2500
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1570	1436	2185	2082	2763	2388	2400	2400	2400	2365	2365	2365	2365	2720	
1555	2519	2553	2032	2674	2466	2692	2692	2692	2707	2707	2707	2707	2403	2601
150	1848	2576	2694	2367	2751	2667	2667	2667	2731	2731	2731	2731	2752	2620
2219	1967	2425	2730	2722	2757	M	M	M	2788	2788	2788	2788	2736	2550
						2740	2800	2800	2960	2960	2960	2960	2736	2666

# Joins page 20

# Joins page 9





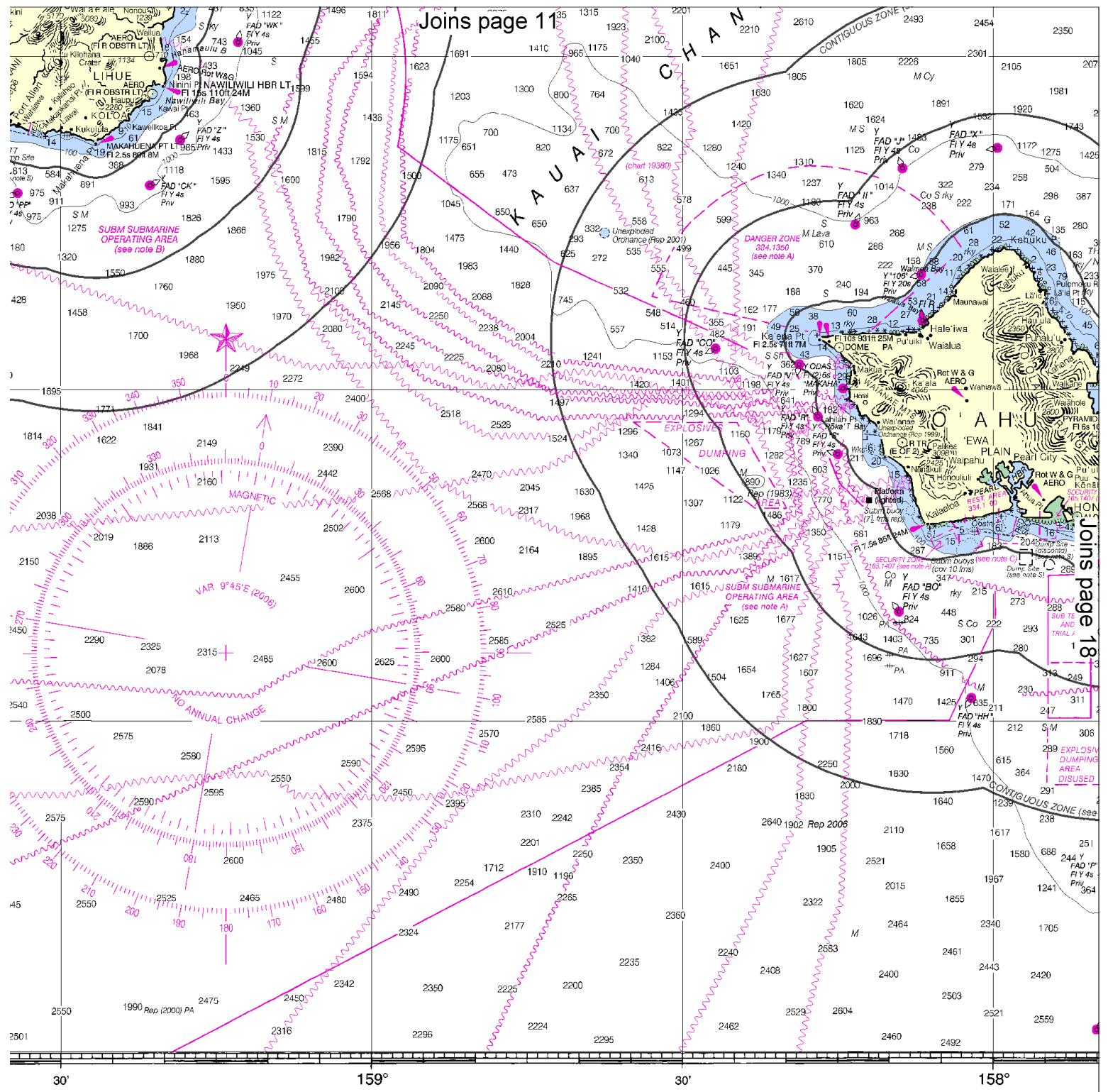
18th Ed., Nov. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 04/06  
Corrected through LNM Oct. 31/06

**19013**

**CAUTION**

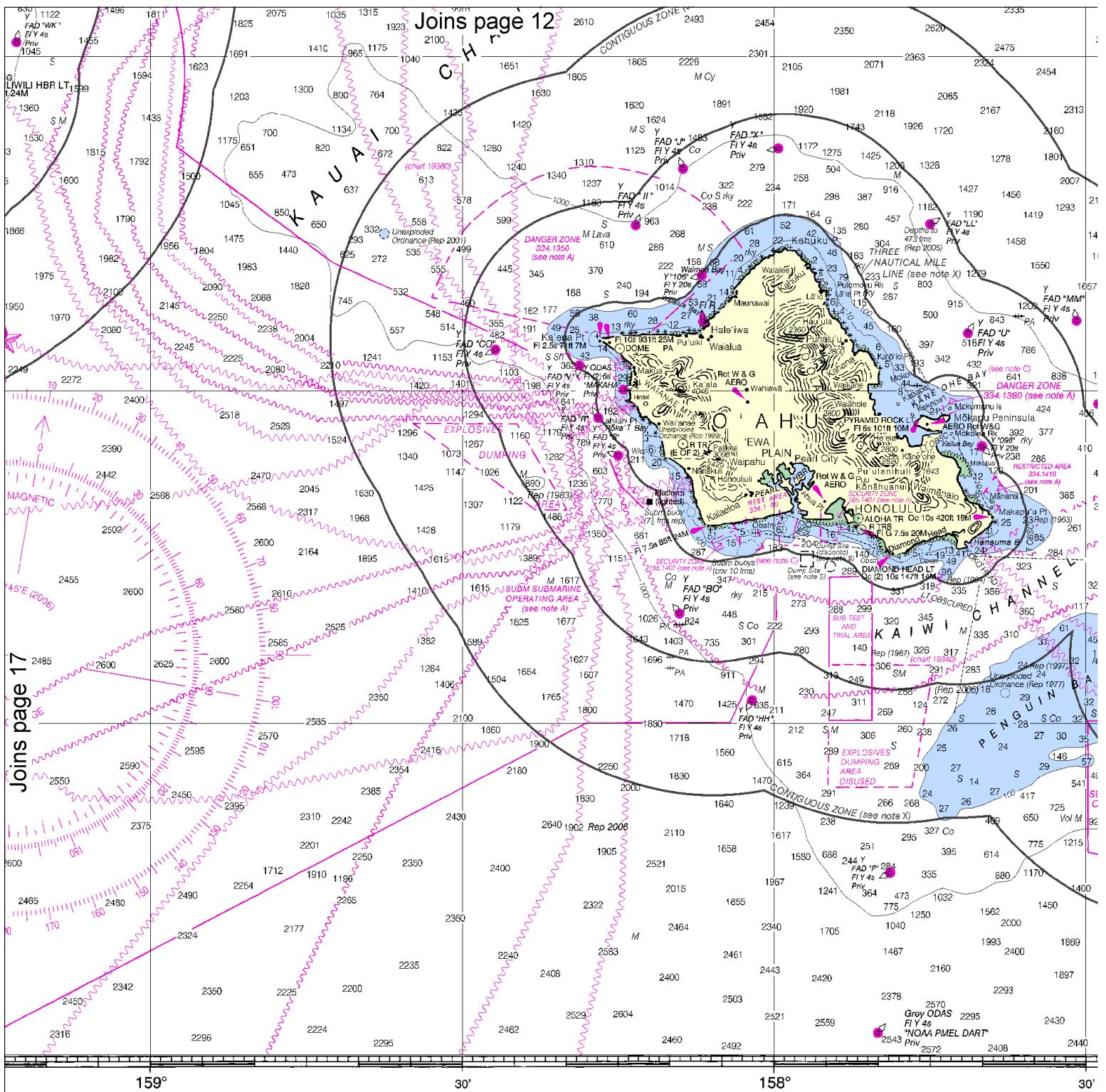
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safety of life at sea. Ocean Service encourages users to submit comments on improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.



## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

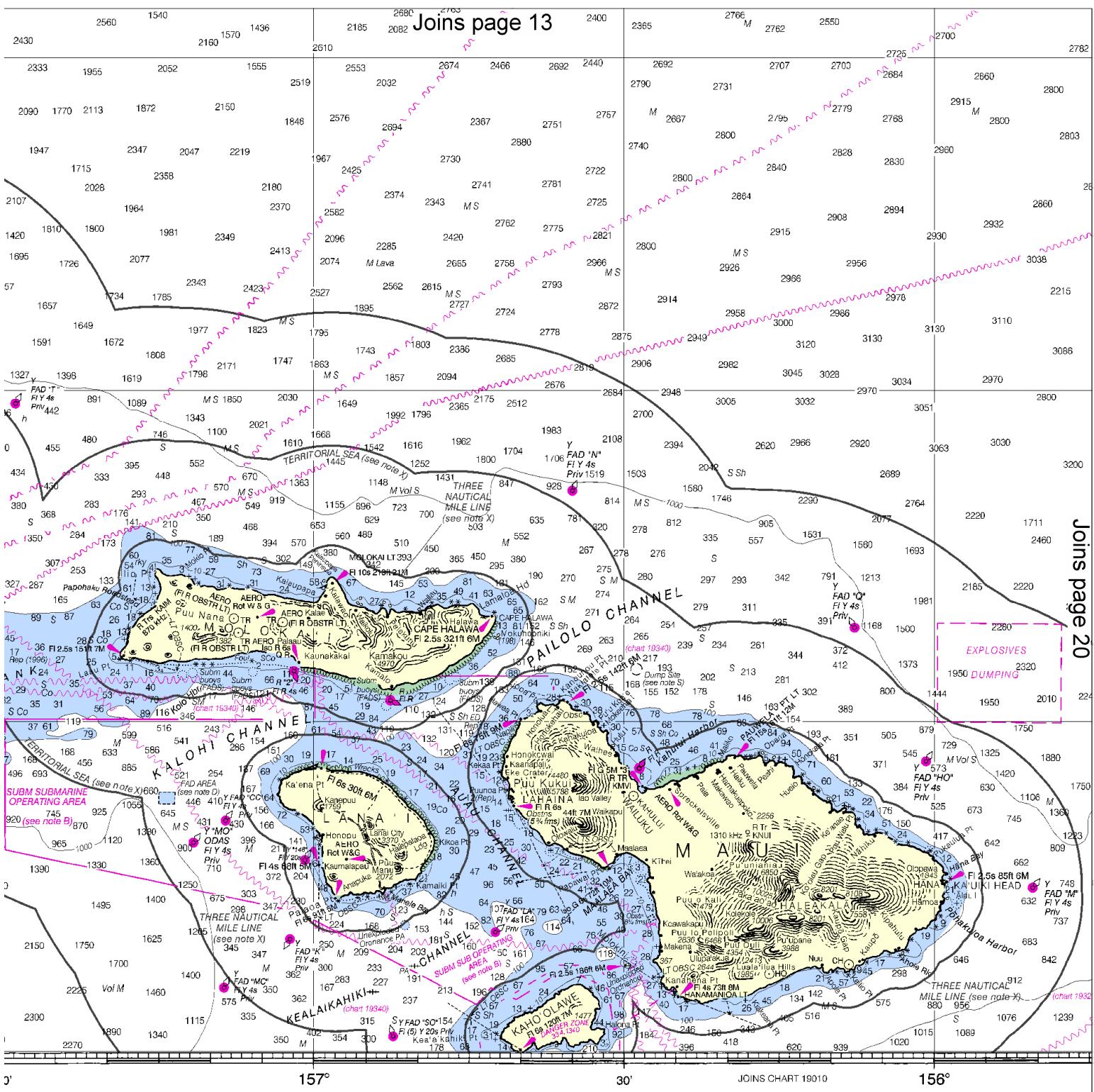
To promote safe navigation. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) does not accept or consider comments for chart corrections, additions, or comments for chart division (N/CS2). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) 0-3282.



## SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
COAST SURVEY

# Joins page 13

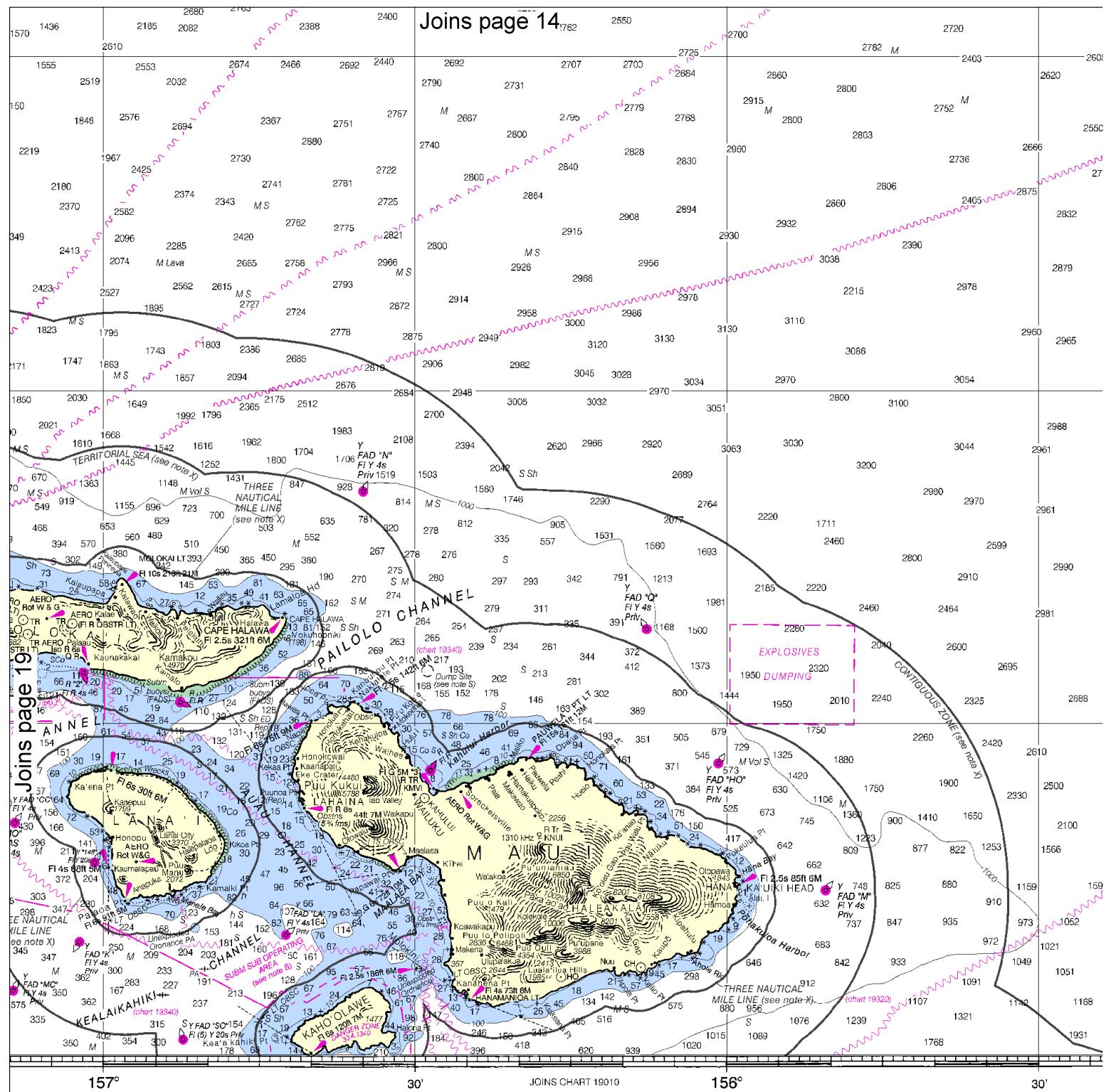


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#### PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

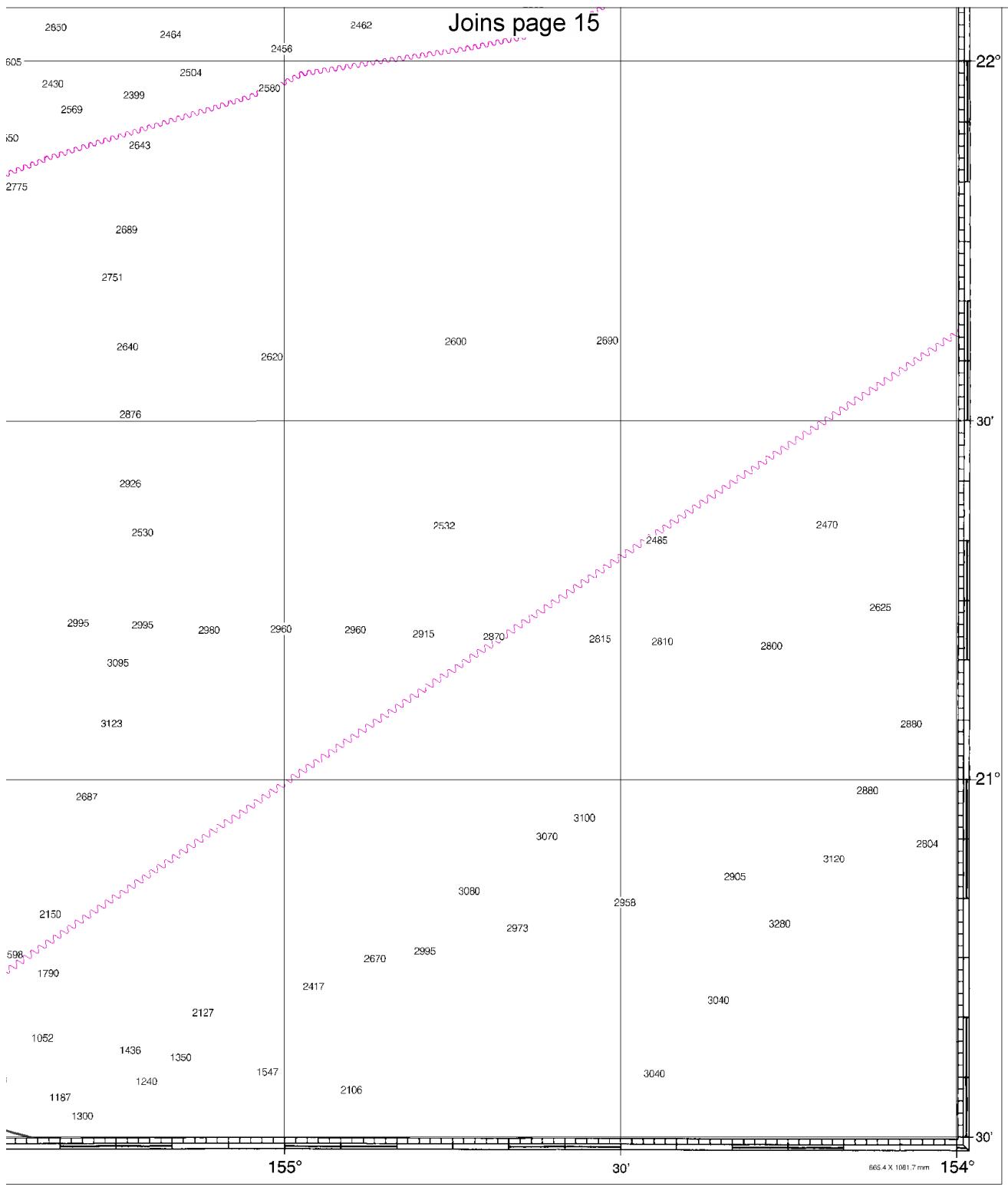
Joins page 14



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	1	2	3	4
FATHOMS				
FEET	0	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8



Hawaiian Islands, Northern Part

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:675,000

19013

6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30	38	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

ED No. 18  
  
 NSN 7620 4011656  
 NGA REFERENCE NO. 19AC019013

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

- Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 510-437-3700
- Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 808-541-2500

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



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**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

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**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

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**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).